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西曆年七月十二日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916

西曆四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物可

10 CENTS

THREE M.P.s. AND A GENERAL JAILED IN BIG OPIUM RAID

Smuggled Drug To Value
Of Million Taels
Seized

PHONE WIRES CUT

Taoyin's Yamen In Chapei
Scene of Sensational
Incident

AN EXCITING NIGHT

Messrs. E. I. and Ellis Ezra
And Mr. G. D. Musso
Conduct Party

Three Yunnan Members of Parliament
and the commanding General of the Fifth Army under Tsai Ao were arrested yesterday afternoon in connection with the opium raids of the last three days during which more than Tls. 1,000,000 worth of the drug has been seized. The Chinese politicians were arrested on warrants issued from the Mixed Court. Warrants also were issued for three other Yunnan Members of Parliament, but they are said to have left Shanghai.

The major portion of the contraband was taken early yesterday morning during an independent raid on the Taoyin's yamen in Chapei by members of the Opium Combine and others. Information secured during this raid led to the request for the arrest of the members of the Yunnan party which arrived in Shanghai last Saturday. All the drug seized thus far entered the port as the personal luggage of the members of the party. This raid both for results and in the prominence of persons involved is the most sensational Shanghai has known, and its results may be far-reaching.

M.P.s. Under Arrest

The Yunnan members of the Chinese parliament under arrest are Sun Woo-ding, Wong Tuh-sai and Wong Tuh-zu. They were taken before Mr. Grant Jones, the British assessor, in the Mixed Court late yesterday afternoon and held in cash bail of Tls. 10,000 each. At 6:30 p.m. the general, Yih Zien, sometimes called Yih Shang-zoh, was arrested. Bail for the men was produced during the late afternoon, but as, meanwhile, some suspicious documents had been found, bail was withdrawn and the men spent the night in jail.

The story of the twenty-four trunks of opium seized through the operations of the secret service of the Opium Combine reads like several chapters of the wildest political fiction.

The most serious complication came early yesterday when the officials and representatives of the Opium Combine found it necessary to continue their raids into Chinese territory, the immediate scene being laid in the Yamen of Taoyin Chow. Opium Passed Customs

The Yunnan party reached Shanghai Saturday on the M.M. s.s. Athos. By special arrangement with the Chinese Customs officials their luggage was allowed to pass without inspection. On Monday informers for the Opium Combine secured information that a large amount of smuggled opium had reached the Hupeh Road hotel where the Yunnan officials were staying.

A raid resulted and netted opium valued at about Tls. 150,000. It was found in the luggage of the Yunnan officials. Local Yunnan merchants claim that the drug was smuggled in by servants in the employ of the officials.

It was learned Tuesday night that the most of the drug they had been seeking had been carted away in hand carts before the first raiding party had arrived in Hupeh road.

Representatives of the Opium Combine, including Mr. Edward I. Ezra, Mr. Ellis Ezra, and Mr. G. D. Musso, the well known attorney, with an informer started on a tour of investigation. The drug was

Li Lieh-chun Has Abandoned Fight; Tsen Chun-hsuan Has Task of Disbanding Forces

Li Is Satisfied But Feels Government and People
May Misunderstand; Lung Loses Heavily

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, August 9.—Li Lieh-chun has suspended hostilities, wishing to proceed abroad for medical treatment for an old illness. His troops will be sent back to Yunnan for disbandment. Li refuses to come to Peking for employment.

Tsen Chun-hsuan is in charge of the task of disbanding superfluous troops in Yunnan, Kwachow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Order will be re-established in Kwangtung soon.

Both Tsai Ao and Lin Jen-hu report peace and order in Szechuan and Hunan respectively. Shantung's troubles will be settled between the new Shengchahang and the Kuomintang leaders at Tsian. Hence, the political situation is much improved.

Li Lieh-chun Declares

He Is Through Fighting

The following is the translation of a telegram received yesterday from General Li Lieh-chun by one of his friends in Shanghai:

"For the last month I have been busily engaged in the military operations against Lung Chi-kwang, the enemy of the nation. Many generals of the provinces as well as foreign and Chinese friends do not realize the real cause of my fight, and naturally many will blame me. The government, too, may not understand the southern situation and many telegrams have been despatched to me ordering me immediately to stop fighting.

"These telegrams, however, I am sorry to say, were not received by me until very lately. I will from this very moment stop fighting. I have also informed the government by telegram that I desire to leave the country and proceed abroad for medical advice, as my health has proved very bad during the last few months.

"It is well said by our sage that a hero will do things from the beginning to the end. I have served and worked for the country in the past and at the present, I feel satisfied in my mind. While the people may criticize me as they like, my conscience is at peace and happy. I am glad to say that I have seen the Republican government re-born in this country. May she live long with the Heaven and the Earth; and let me congratulate you brethren all."

Heavy Week-end Fighting

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 9.—The Hongkong Daily Press states that vigorous

fighting occurred on Sunday. 400 of Tsen Chun-hsuan's men were killed at Samshan and they were driven back at Kaotong in a thunder-storm. Lung Chi-kwang's troops suffered heavy losses in a fight at Pakhotong, but eventually they drove back the enemy.

There was heavy firing at Fati on Monday night. Lung Chi-kwang's troops attempting to effect a landing on the river front. Li Fook-lam, with 6,000 well-armed and well-equipped men, is policing Honan.

Lung Chi-kwang is employing the gun-boats Kongho, Kongkung, Kwangkee, Kwangfuk and Kwangyen to defend Macao Fort. Tsen Chun-hsuan's fleet, consisting of the Kong-tai, Kongtau, Popik, Sunfat and Tungyat, is lying at Taishak Barrier. Gen. Lung Scared of Life

The Hongkong Daily Press correspondent writes: General Lung Chi-kwang is a recluse, not from choice, for he is brave and determined, though maybe he is never seen among his men and only on rare occasions has he been known to visit the city which he governs, but he walks abroad in bodily fear of his own soldiers and citizens. He is never seen outside his self-constructed prison in the distant White Cloud Mountains, which can only faintly be discerned from Canton itself.

General Lung has many telephones and faithful messengers. By these means he keeps in touch with his men in the field. He speaks very little English and, when the necessity arises for him to converse in that language, he calls in the aid of his brother, who is thoroughly conversant with English, besides being a most astute assistant in these troublous times.

It is extremely dangerous for anyone to attempt to approach Lung's quarters. At present, he lives in what appears to be a most formidable castle, which is surrounded by wire entanglements, which are electrified.

The intervals between these are unknown, except to a faithful few. Hundreds of picked soldiers are constantly parading up and down, hiding among the bushes and similar cover. In addition to these precautions, a certain area in the vicinity of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Can't Trace Prisoners From Kut

Porte's Unsatisfactory Reply
Causes Misgivings; Men
Had to Cross Desert

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that, notwithstanding repeated inquiries through the United States Embassy, the Government has not been able to ascertain the whereabouts of the prisoners taken at Kut. The reply given by the Porte was most unsatisfactory and inspired considerable misgivings, as the prisoners had been compelled to cross the desert at this season of the year.

AMEND ARMY ACT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Army Act Amendment Bill brought forward by Mr. Lloyd George.

ANGLO-FRENCH COURTESIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—The French Parliament has passed a law assuring the inviolability of the graves of British soldiers killed in France. The Army Council has replied, expressing its appreciation of the kindness of the French Government.

The Weather

Regular monsoon, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.8 and the minimum 75.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.6 and 67.6.

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington, August 8.—President Carranza's suggestion for a joint commission to settle the differences existing between Mexico and the United States has been accepted.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916

American Woman and Her Children Robbed by Mexicans



MRS. W.G. HOYT & CHILDREN

Mrs. Hoyt and her children were held up by Mexicans said to be soldiers of the de facto government, and robbed of \$375 in cash and nearly \$1,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. This picture was made when they reached El Paso, after a period of suffering from lack of food.

British Charge Murder And Torture Against Germans In Africa

Also Violated Hague Warfare Code By Poisoning Wells And Injecting Bacteria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 8.—The following telegram from London has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:

A Blue Book published in July records German breaches of the rules of war in Africa. The tale of mutilation and torture inflicted on the native population is long and distressing. That these deeds have been deliberately encouraged by some of the German leaders and tolerated by others is plainly shown by many instances.

It is true that a few commanders restrained their troops. In many cases, however, German officers personally supervised the torture and murder of the civil population.

No less regrettable have been the violations of the Hague Convention and all the codes of warfare hitherto observed. At Swakopmund it has been clearly ascertained and proved on the German Commander's own written statement, that he resorted to poisoning wells. He adds that, by "poisoning" he merely understands "poisoning secretly." Poisoning openly he considers not poisoning to which objection could be taken.

A German Commander further gave orders to inject the Swakop Ida Mine with bacterial disease and the written order is extant. Preparations of arsenic were the favorite methods employed.

The Blue Book also reproduces photographs showing the cruelty inflicted on the harmless village people, male and female. Resentment is general throughout the Empire against German excesses, which presume quite rightly that Britain will never condone to answer in kind.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: A strong enemy attack from Fleury to north of Thiaumont Work was checked in the direction of Fleury, with heavy losses, but gained a foothold in Thiaumont Work, after a stubborn fight, which was quiet elsewhere.

While the British were attacking at Guillemont, we advanced on their right, east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt. An attack on the trenches we captured yesterday, east of Monacu Farm, was repulsed, with heavy loss.

FRENCH BACK IN THIAUMONT

The communiqué this evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, the battle continued very fiercely on

the whole Thiaumont-Fleury front.

The French, with remarkable tenacity, withheld and repulsed the

Further Gains For Allies In Co-operative Advance

French Re-enter Thiaumont Work, While British Push

Forward 400 Yards at Guillemont

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 8.—The operations on the French front are being pursued according to the Great General Staff's slow but sure methods. In the Verdun theater of operations, the French not only checked the desperate effort of the Germans in the regions of Fleury and Thiaumont, where the struggle has been concentrated for many days, but made marked progress.

North of the Somme, fierce fighting has occurred, equally in favor of the French troops, principally in the Estrees region and at Monacu Farm.

There is every reason to believe that the turning point has been reached and the crash of the Central Empires is certain, as General Joffre stated in an interview granted to several correspondents of New York newspapers. "It is patent," as he phrased it, "that the break will come. I want you clearly to realize that the number of French soldiers on the western front today is actually greater than it was at the outbreak of hostilities."

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enemy endeavoring to re-capture ground north-west and south of Thiaumont and then, attacking, re-occupied all the portions of the trench in which the enemy had gained a footing and re-entered Thiaumont Work.

The French re-captured two lines of trenches on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chene front and took 200 prisoners.

London, August 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Last night, the British pushed forward east of Trones Wood and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont is proceeding. The enemy did not renew their fruitless attacks north and east of Pozieres, but are maintaining a heavy bombardment on this front and also in other portions of the battle-area.

We drove back a bomb attack, east of the Leipzig salient. Parties raided the German lines and blew up their dug-outs, north of Roclincourt.

Ten enemy aeroplanes, endeavoring to cross our lines on a bombing expedition, were cut off and scattered by four of our patrols. Two of the enemy were forced to descend.

BRITISH ADVANCE 400 YARDS

General Haig reported this evening: South-west of Guillemont, our line advanced four hundred yards. The enemy made four attacks north-west of Pozieres.

Three failed. The other enabled them to occupy fifty yards of trench. In these attacks, the Germans used flamethrower.

The enemy heavily shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozieres, also the vicinity of Mametz. The day was quiet elsewhere.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states that the attack at Pozieres was delivered at the moment of sunset, suddenly, over 2,000 yards, by the Australian and British troops, who speedily cleared out the indecisive mass of defences which formed the German second line. The whole performance was a most successful surprise.

The operations occurred at the moment the Germans were relieving. Some were putting on their packs and others taking off their equipment. All of them bolted for their dug-outs, in which many were bombed.

The German artillery opened fire, killing a number of Germans who had

(Continued on Page 2)

RUSSIANS BREAK 16 MILE HINDENBURG FRONT ON DNIESTER

Astride Kolomea-Stanislau
Railway and Capture
Heights Beyond

2,000 PRISONERS

Rout Develops Into Disorderly Flight; Victors
In Hot Pursuit

TREACHEROUS ACT</

MR. HENDERSON RESIGNS FROM EDUCATION BOARD

No Trouble in British Ministry
But Work with Labor Party
Fills His Time.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 8.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, has resigned. Mr. Henderson's resignation does not mean that there is trouble in the Ministry. He has resigned simply because his work in connection with the Labor party prevents him devoting time to the Board of Education.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will remain in the Cabinet as Labor Adviser.

Lieut-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, M.P. for Bodmin, is retiring from Parliament, owing to ill-health.

Li Lieh-chun Has Abandoned Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

building has been mined, the mines having been laid by Germans.

Difficulty to Approach

To approach Lung's quarters requires considerable nerve. The soldiers selected as a bodyguard act promptly when anything or anyone suspect crosses their path. They realize that intriguers are busily engaged seeking ways and means to attack Lung in person.

The penalties imposed should any one of these schemers find a way to enter the Governor's stronghold are such that each soldier is extremely anxious to avoid them. The guards walk the forbidden areas with fingers on the triggers of their guns and, at the slightest unusual noise or movement, the gun is held ready to fire.

General Lung occasionally ascends the mountains, to obtain a view of the fighting. Even in this secluded area, he is escorted by numerous bodyguard and fears assassination even when walking among his own followers, but he will not give in until his appointed successor arrives. General Lung realizes that the Cantonese are tired of him and would welcome Tsien Chun-hsuan.

In his distant stronghold, he conducts his operations with much skill. He has sworn to defend Canton at all costs until the Governor-designate appears. This attitude has increased the number of his enemies in Canton itself, many of whom have sworn to take his life.

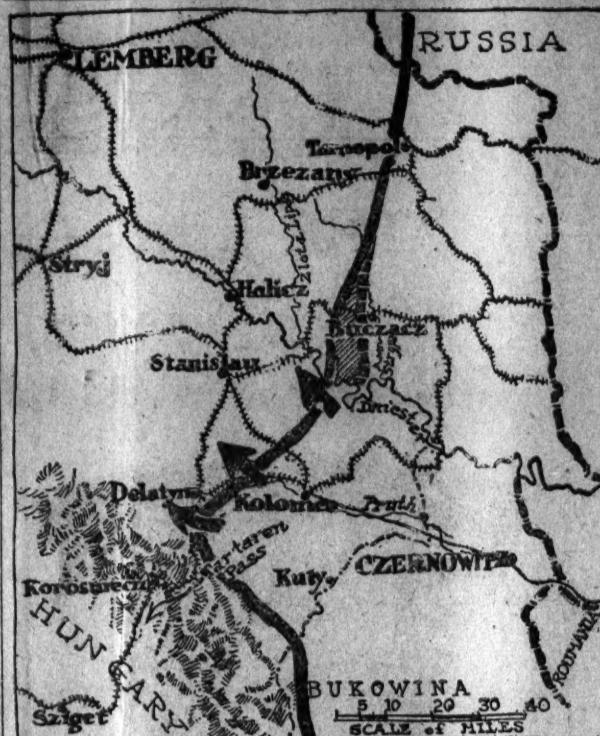
Tsien Chun-hsuan has formally assumed control of Kiangchow, by according to the applications made by officials for commissions of office, ignoring Governor Lung Chi-kwang.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to confer with the charitable institutions of Canton, with a view to the relief of the distress arising from the present disturbances in Kwangtung.

Tsao Kun to Hankow

Ichang, August 9.—General Tsao Kun left for Hankow this morning, on board the ss. Tungwo. Strict pre-

Russian Advance Threatens Lemberg



The map shows the Russian advance in Bukowina and southern Galicia. Already beyond the important city of Kolomea they now threaten the army of General Count von Bothmer, who is defending Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

cautionary search measures have been adopted here, following on the disturbance at Hankow.

Can Cure Tsai Ao

Chengtu, August 8.—The Ku Min Kong Pao states that the foreign doctors say that General Tsai Ao's throat trouble can be cured.

General Chow Chun is at Suining and is requesting a contribution towards his travelling expenses.

Several of the leaders of the Hukwochuan are to be employed in the army, with a limited number of their followers. The situation is improving.

Query Mongolian M.P.s' Status

Peking, August 9.—The Shuntien Jih-pao reports that the Russian Minister in Peking on the 7th inst. informed the Waichiaopu that, according to the Russo-Chinese agreement, China has no right of direct interfering with the political affairs of Outer Mongolia and therefore the latter cannot be represented in the Parliament and the mandates of the deputies of Outer Mongolia should be cancelled.

New Appointments

The Mandates dated August 7. include the following appointments:

Wang Lin-chi, the Commissioner of Defence at Chungking, has been granted leave to resign, as he has asked. The troops under him are to be handed over to an officer who will be sent by Tsai Ao.

Hsiung Kuo-wu is appointed the Commissioner of Defence at Chungking.

Wu Fung, the Director of the Board of Finance, has been granted leave to resign, as he has asked.

Mo Yung-ching is appointed the acting Director of the Board of Finance of Chekiang.

Further Gains For the Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

surrendered. Three heavy night attacks were repulsed, with heavy punishment by our barrage fire.

The men are elated at securing this commanding position, which enables them to see "the promised land."

Germans Report Further

Gains in Chapitre Wood

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Headquarters, August 6.—Official German report—Western theater.—The combats near Pozieres are going on. In the evening, separate attacks of the enemy, near the Fleurus Wood and north of the Somme, failed.

In the Meuse sector, especially on the eastern banks, the artillery fire is very lively.

There is tenacious infantry fighting going on around the former fortress of Thiaumont. The number of prisoners taken in the Fleurus sector has reached 16 officers and 576 men. We further progressed in the Chapitre Wood and captured three un wounded officers and 227 men.

Successful mine-blasting is going on north-east of Vermelles, in the Argonne, on the Combres heights. The patrols of the enemy have been repulsed in several places. Our patrols were successful near Craonne and on the Combres heights.

Our anti-aircraft fire brought down a hostile aeroplane north of Fromelles and another one was brought down an air-combat north-west of Bapaume.

August 7.—Near Pozieres, a counter-attack reconquered the trench sections temporarily gained by the British. Since yesterday, hand-to-hand engagements have been going

on between Thiepval and Bazentin le Petit.

North of Monacu farm, a minor attack of the French was repulsed last evening and a very strong attack this morning. The engagements on the Thiaumont Ridge have been stopped, without the enemy having gained the slightest success. On the sector of the ridge of the mountain, a French attack has been repulsed.

Several attacks have been driven in the terrain behind the front have been without special effect. Bombs have been thrown repeatedly on Metz, causing some damage.

Allies' Heavy Losses

The Deutsche Uebersee Dienst states:—New York, August 7.—A graphic picture of the heavy losses suffered by the allies, without giving them any appreciable gain, is drawn in despatches from German correspondents on the Somme front, as quoted in a Berlin despatch to the American Times. The despatches emphasise the splendid and confident spirit of the German troops and the calm of their leaders.

To illustrate the British sacrifices in their continuous attacks, one despatch cites the fact that, in the sector occupied by one company in the rewon trenches, 200 dead British were counted. On the Somme front, the Anglo-French losses are estimated at an average of 20,000 for every village and hamlet taken during the present offensive.

Another German correspondent says that he found the spirit of the German troops too wonderful and beyond praise. Implicitly trusting their leaders. They are cheerfully enduring the greatest and most unexpected hardships, including hunger and thirst, as it is often impossible to convey even the necessities of life into the front lines.

The fighting around Belloy and Estrees, which, despite the heaviest losses, brought the French no appreciable ground or gain, was preluded by a drumfire, which at night turned the heavens into a sea of fire. The correspondent also describes several successful air battles.

On August 2nd, he saw three aeroplanes shot down out of a French squadron. According to another Berlin despatch to The Times, the Kaiser, returning to the western front, conferred in Berlin with the Chancellor. It was said that the themes of the conference were the excellent outlook, the improving food conditions and the latest favor-

able developments of the Rumanian situation.

The Kaiser's return to the west front is generally interpreted as indicating that the Rumanian question and the Russian offensive have now sunk into secondary importance. Despatches from Sofia say that all Rumanian reports may safely be regarded as passed. Rumania will not abandon her watchful waiting neutrality—at least, not for the present.

The announcement that General von Hindenburg now commands the Austro-Hungarian troops on the Russian east front has created a deep impression in Bucharest. The grain traffic between Rumania and Austria has been resumed.

As a result of the activity of the Combine, opium valued at more than 1,000,000 Taels was held at Louisa station. A receipt was given to the Chapet authorities for the opium removed from their territory. It is expected that a hearing of the Yunnan officials will be held in the Mixed Court this afternoon before the British assessor.

The party from Yunnan boarded the Athos at Haiphong and doubtless the opium was got on board the ship there.

Local Customs officials are greatly exercised as it was at the request of the Taoyin that the luggage of the party was passed without inspection.

When inquiries were made at the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, it was stated that Mr. Yang Tcheng had

heard absolutely nothing about the affair, either officially or privately and therefore it could not be said whether any representations would be made.

ADMIRAL KAMIMURA DEAD

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Tokio, August 8.—The death is announced of Admiral Kamimura, Supreme Councillor of the Admiralty, who was prominent in the Russo-Japanese war.

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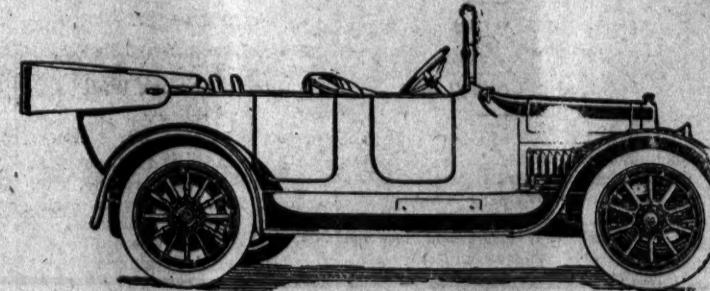
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Authority Says Peace at Once Is
Not Likely to Alter
That Condition

ALLIES MUST SIT TIGHT

Nation-Wide Smash After Hostilities End Predicted; Not
Enough Ships

By James M. Tuohy
(New York World)

London, July 8.—A neutral resident in Rotterdam, who speaks with a complete and up-to-date knowledge of the situation in Germany, has given to The World correspondent an impressive account of its economic situation at this moment and the prospects for next year. His statements are not based on conjecture, but on first-hand knowledge, and practically are official data.

"To comprehend Germany's economic position in the matter of the food supply at present and in prospective," he said, "you must divide the population into four classes. First there is the agricultural class of twenty millions. These are fed all right, because there's no scheme on earth that can prevent the class who raise the food from having what they want of it. There probably are fifteen million others, including soldiers, officials and workers for military purposes, who also must be fed. They have a first mortgage on all the food commanded by the state.

25,000,000 Face Starvation

"There are 5,000,000 rich, more or less, who always can buy food in any country so long as it is there. This leaves about 25,000,000 of the population who have to face the pressure. These consist of numbers of industrial classes not working for the Government, middle classes, shopkeepers and so forth. They are being listed on a rating equivalent to 2,200 calories per day, 2,400 being the proved and accepted dietary minimum. On that rating life can be maintained without any frills, either. The normal consumption of Great Britain is 4,500 calories per day. How is it going to be in future?

"Last year Germany had a poor cereal harvest of about 13,000,000 tons. They imported 9,000,000 more from Hungary and about 600,000 from Roumania. Of the 13,000,000 home produced the state has now in its possession about 9,000,000, which with imports left, the state has about 18,500,000 to deal with. The balance remained with growers. The state provided a bread ration of 2,200 calories per day, of which 30 per cent. were potatoes. This year's harvest looks like a good one. Sixteen million tons of cereals is normal and although there has been considerable damage, I reckon they will get 3,000,000 of tons more than last year. But that is not the critical point. When Germany started this war she had 23,500,000 cattle, of which 8,250,000 were listed for breeding, such as milch cows, bulls, &c., and about 60,000,000 calves. They had taken a census on the 13th of April and then there were 19,800,000 cattle of the sorts, of which 8,250,000 were breeding cattle, and again there were 6,000,000 calves. That leaves about 5,200,000 cattle for consumption, of which, however, a large proportion are two-year-olds and consequently not of full slaughter value."

Total Economic Debacle'

"The pig position is still less favorable, as they slaughtered an immense proportion of pigs owing to a shortage of fodder. The situation, therefore, is that they can go on another twelve months provided they kill everything except breeding stock, and thus, supply a dietary minimum of fat and protein, without which no human being can exist. After that the position they will have arrived at will be a total economic debacle. If you assume that they will make peace this year they would be in the position that it would take them four years to restore the cattle supply to its normal and necessary number, and during that four years they would have to import Germany's total meat supply."

"There is not enough meat in the world for that, or anything like it. The world was getting short of meat even before the start of the war. They will want 5,000,000 cattle and the equivalent of 4,000,000 pigs per annum for four years from abroad. So the intelligent German is beginning to sit down and think over the prospect, and his thoughts turn to peace. Meat prices are bound to soar after war and Germany's requirements of 5,000,000 cattle and 4,000,000 pigs per annum will cost him heavily, for they could not be landed at less than \$100 per head, if she could get them, which she cannot do."

Ship Shortage Big Problem

"Let us suppose Germany spreads her importations over eight years; then she will have to go without half

her minimum meat supply for those years. But suppose she could buy this meat in four years and pay for it, which is another stiff problem for her. Could she find transport for it? It is impossible, for there are not enough available ships. That is the food outlook that Germany must face after the war. What about her industrial situation? Germany is dry of raw materials except for toys and aniline dyes and some drugs. These are the only things she can export at once after the war. Before she can manufacture anything, Germany must get raw material. She has no copper, lead or other base metal needed for her iron and steel manufactures, and she must import all these. She will be required absolutely to import 200,000 tons of manganese, copper, zinc and other things before she can start her manufactures in this department alone."

"It is the same with her textile trades; they have no wool and cannot get any cotton and cannot make textiles until they import and pay for them. They cannot pay until they can export manufactures. That is what Germany is up against. If she could get peace with this coming harvest it would save her importing 5,000,000 tons of cereals, that is all. The other and more insoluble problems still remain. If the war goes on another year and then she makes peace, Germany will be totally and absolutely smashed, economically. The raw material, she will require must run into large sums, and where is she to get the money or its equivalent in manufactured goods for export? She cannot do it. She can get nothing from Austria.

Muss Collapses in a Year

"From a military point she must collapse in a year from now, but even if she got peace tomorrow she would collapse economically all the same. They want peace and they want it hard, but don't know how to get it. There is what may be called a futurist political party in Berlin, which Chancellors von Bethmann-Hollweg aims at as the leading party, looking to the handling of the tremendous post-war problems. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is flying kites and asking for less each time, but he cannot concede terms of peace acceptable to the allies. The army chiefs won't allow him and if he offered such terms he'd be driven from power.

"I don't believe much in a popular revolution in Germany to rid itself of militarism. The idea that each man's supreme duty is to work for the state is so ingrained in the German character after centuries of schooling that it has become the soul of Germany. If the present system of government was overthrown, I firmly believe it would be replaced by another practically the same in some new guise, with the same domination and the same ideas at the top. Militarism as it is called is Germany and it is as indestructible as the race. Socialism has made great strides during the war, as a result of Socialistic measures forced upon the state by necessity. The assurance of daily bread by the state appeals to the German proletariat and they hope to keep the system in being after the war, though, of course, on better conditions for themselves.

Could Sit Tight and Win

"But to return to solid grounds of economic facts. If the allies simply sat tight for another year they could feel certain that Germany would be helpless and at their mercy. A great loss of life would be spared. But to win war by economic exhaustion alone would be a bad thing for the future. Germany would begin to organize against an economic exhaustion in the future and her military prestige would be a great asset and the instigation toward further great adventures would remain. The assertion of military superiority of the allies, therefore, is essential to achieving a continued peace."

BENT LEAVES ORIENT AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

Former T. K. K. Skipper Will
Go To San Francisco
And Retire

Yokohama, August 2.—After fifteen years of service with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Captain Ernest Bent, commander of the Chiyo Maru when that boat hit the rocks off Hongkong, bid the Far East goodbye yesterday when the Tenyo Maru steamed out of Yokohama harbor. The captain was in civilian clothes, unadorned with the gold braid of an officer—he was only a passenger yesterday.

Captain Bent is leaving the Orient on a sister ship of the steamer he formerly commanded—the steamer that climbed up on a rocky coast one foggy night, later causing the suspension of Captain Bent's license for four months. A decision to this effect was handed down recently in the Marine Court here.

"I am going to retire," announced the deposed skipper, yesterday. "Most of the days I have left will be spent in San Francisco, with my family. I am sorry to leave Japan, which I have learned to know so well in the last fifteen years."

Captain Bent has two brothers in Yokohama, who with many friends, bid him goodbye at the pier. During his service with the T.K.K., he was one of the most popular skippers sailing the Pacific.

HUGHES TO STUMP WITH TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Managers Hope To Reconcile
Two Ex-Presidents To Offset Wilson's Trip

THE NOTIFICATION PROBLEM

Candidate May Make Early
Start To Pacific Coast Because
of Maine Vote

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 9.—With the formal exercises of notification now scheduled to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York, probably on the afternoon of July 31, and a general reunion meeting of Republicans and Progressives to follow, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, is already planning to make a whirlwind tour of Maine, after he has returned from a speech-making trip to the Pacific Coast.

The Hughes managers are striving to arrange an early reconciliation between Col. Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, hoping that on his dash through Maine Mr. Hughes may either be accompanied on his special train by the two ex-Presidents or have them as his speaking companions at meetings in several of the large towns, principally Portland and Bangor. The Roosevelt-Taft-Hughes combine is to be given its first tryout in the Pine Tree State if at all possible.

Maine's State election takes place in September. The results of the pre-primary ballot casting ordinarily is regarded as barometric. The Hughes managers think that a good showing in Maine would influence in other parts of the country voters who are uncertain in their political allegiance and those who are disposed to follow the candidate that looks like a winner. Hence their decision to play their three best cards—Hughes, Taft and the Colonel.

Want to Check Mate Wilson

Furthermore, the Hughes people have heard that President Wilson may make at least one speech in Maine and they are anxious to offset the effect of a visit from him. It is known by the Republicans, too, that several Democrats of national reputation will lead the fight in Maine, including Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of the Interior Lane.

Mr. Hughes's flight to Maine may compel him to start on his already announced tour to the Pacific Coast rather than the second week of August, as was contemplated. He might decide, after conferring with National Chairman Wilcox and others on Wednesday and Thursday, to start for the coast during the week of his notification. If he doesn't do this he may have to sacrifice the two weeks' vacation he plans to spend at Glacier National Park.

Regarding the notification exercises, Mr. Hughes is determined they shall take place in New York and at Carnegie Hall or some other large gathering place. He vetoed the suggestion that Senator Harding's notification speech and his own address of acceptance be delivered from the porch of Tremeden, his country place here.

Wishes Seats for All

Mr. Hughes has assumed that the notification exercises are to be attended by representative Republicans and Progressives from every State in the Union, and insisted they be held in a place where seats might be reserved for those who are to be invited. With plans under way,

sideration also for a general smoking of the peace pipe, following the notification, it was thought additionally advisable to stage the entire show in New York.

It is considered certain that no speeches will be made except by Senator Harding and Mr. Hughes. The length of Mr. Hughes's address, outlining in great detail his views on every important issue, will preclude, it is known, oratory from any one other than Mr. Harding.

Early in the fall Mr. Hughes expects to carry his campaign through Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and North Carolina. As yet the Republican managers have not indicated in which of these States Mr. Hughes is counted upon to develop strength.

Accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and his daughters, Mr. Hughes attended services at the Presbyterian Church today. The family walked to and from church under a downpour of rain.

GERMANY'S POSITION IS CRITICAL HOLLAND SAYS

Attacked On All Sides At Once
By Superior Forces, Teutons Hard Pressed

London, July 8.—Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent quotes the military critic of *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, one of most impartial and best informed of Dutch observers, as follows:

"The position of the central powers is very critical. They are now being attacked on all sides at once by superior forces. Withdrawal of forces from one part of a front to threatened points or concentration of superior forces at certain points in order to take the offensive can now only be used in a very limited manner.

"It is exactly in that in which lies the success of the allies. Simultaneous attacks on all fronts, which so long played a part in their conferences, has been brought to reality. They have so perfected their organization of war on such far distant heterogeneous centers that they now are able to make full use of the circumstances that they are surrounded by the Central Powers and are now really making use of the superior power they possess.

The Daily Express's Hague correspondent cabled yesterday that the Berlin newspapers of Wednesday evening had not arrived in Holland. Presumably they were stopped by German military censorship. News papers in Berlin privately which arrived show, however, that Germany is alive to the gravity of the situation.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the sanest German newspapers, says: "Nobody in Germany believes the battle is anything like ended and the storm brushed aside. The great offensive movement, whereby our enemies hope to break through our lines, is by no means at a standstill. This is the case and it is also sure that renewed masses of troops will be thrown against our lines."

"It is even impossible to say that the enemy will not succeed in one place or another in winning some decisive success."

Every German who has arrived in Holland within the last forty-eight hours has shown extraordinary pessimism as to the situation. The Kaiser is said to be travelling from one point to another, having conferences with his generals. Each of the general staffs is allowed his front to be shorn of men.

"I have seen letters from Germans written in code in order to escape censorship, saying the food situation, despite dictators and mass feeding, grows worse every day, and that popular dissatisfaction is growing."

The semi-official agency *Korrespondens Norden* says today: "Rainy weather makes probable a delay in ripening of the harvest and there is disquietude about the Empire's grain supplies."

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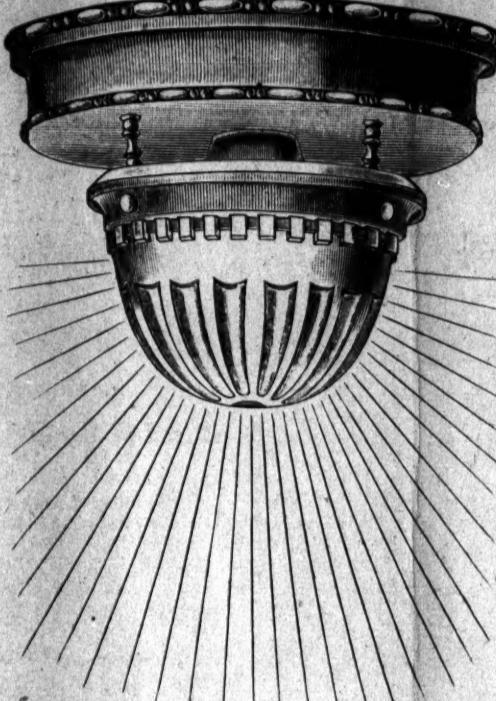
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News and Views in the World of Books



Critical Reviews

The Perils of the Sea

By the simple device of turning against him the criminal machinations of covetous capitalists Holman Day in "Blow the Man Down" (Harpers) manages to make his hero endure nearly all the vicissitudes that the sea offers. He is swept off the deck of the yacht he commands by a schooner that is driving out of harbor in a storm, and when that craft turns turtle he cuts a way to safety for himself and his companions through the bottom of her hull. Then he is made to run a passenger steamer ashore on the shoals south of Cape Cod. His next exploit is to escape in a skiff when a five masted coal schooner founders off the Jersey coast, and he winds up with salvaging a steamer wrecked on a Maine reef. The author tells a lot about nautical matters incidentally and the more improbable yarns are based on actual facts.

The people are of more account, however; they include several quaint sea captains and other rough and humorous mariners, a lovable, level-headed Maine maiden and an assortment of uncommonly wicked city people. One fat and abominable scoundrel is picturesque in his thorough villainy, but while we may accept the bad manners and the ruthlessly dishonest methods of the financial magnate it is hard to swallow the ignorance and recklessness with which he imperils his own life at sea. Of his daughter, who represents the fast set in Manhattan, both we and the hero have an overdose. We prefer to turn to the charming and natural scenes on the Maine coast and particularly to the episode in which the ignorant islanders, the northern poor whites, are swindled and are helped to redeem themselves. They are material that has hitherto been untouched by historians or story tellers of Maine. Only the most venturesome of summer visitors and the mission boats have come across them.

The Course of True Love

Some rather unusual travel experiences are made the foundation for a love story by D. George Dery in Under the Big Dipper (Frentano's). A bit of India, then the steamship voyage through the Red Sea and to Brindisi. The hero, an energetic American is next engaged in rescuing two young women from a Rumanian town and also visits Transylvania. His ingenuous plans work without a hitch; he conveys the young women to Weimar, of which the author seems to have a poor opinion, and leaves them there, as he is obliged to return to the United States. He has fallen in love with one of them, a Rumanian Countess who tires of court life and drifts to New York, where she earns her living. After a while her lover finds her and all is told. The simple love story is told agreeably and throughout the social proprieties are strictly observed.

The Trials of a Mesmerist

All the persons who appear in Little M. Cummings's Professor Huskies (Richard G. Badger, Boston) are hypnotists or believers in mesmerism, and the many doctors called in apparently all employ that form of practice. The hero is eminent in the science, but after giving a few samples of his skill becomes engrossed wholly in his own domestic troubles. His character is by no means amiable and his wife is trying, but it is difficult to make out what they are quarrelling about, owing to the intrusion of arguments over mesmerism. The human parts of the story are told with power; the old servants are attractive. The analysis and arguments on hypnotism are hardly intelligible to readers who are not specialists.

A Romance of New Hampshire

Though the infants saved from an Indian massacre are French, they are brought by a series of accidents to the Wentworths of New Hampshire in John Lovell Rice's Rocher Fendu (Richard G. Badger) and it is about the Wentworths and New Hampshire, colonial and revolutionary, that the story revolves. The author puts in every historical character that he can and draws attractive pictures of them and of the manners of time. These will probably interest the reader more than the personal adventures of his young hero and heroine, who, after having believed that they were brother and sister till they have grown up, are married abruptly at the end. The author gives more individuality to his Wentworths.

New Books Concerning Health

The Truth About Alcohol

An impartial, dispassionate statement of the real facts about the effects of alcohol and the various efforts made to control its use will be found in John Koren's Alcohol and Society (Henry Holt and Company), a book that will arouse the wrath of prohibitionists and other fanatics. Briefly and effectively the author demonstrates the falsity of prohibition statistics regarding the effect of alcohol on disease, insanity, economic distress and crime and also the extent of inebriety. Then he relates the history of prohibition in the United States and of how it has worked in practice. He also tells the experience of other countries that have tried to regulate the consumption of alcohol. He winds up with practical and sensible suggestions of ways in which temperance may be advanced, for he is aware of the futility of absolute prohibition. It is a book that should be read by all interested in the liquor question, whatever their views may be, for it is an honest attempt, by one in a position to know, to ascertain the fundamental facts on which all lasting action and legislation must rest.

The Law About Hospitals

A very clear and readable summary of the general laws that apply to institutions that look after health, the hospitals in the modern sense, has been compiled by Edwin Valentine Mitchell in Hospitals and the Law (Rebman Company, New York), a book that will prove useful to the general public as well as to physicians and those in charge of institutions. The author shows very fully how the law applies to the rights and responsibilities of hospitals; he then explains its application to officials and attendants, to the regulations and other matters.

Hygiene

The manual of hygiene which Prof Irving Fisher and Dr. Eugene Lamb Fisk have prepared under the title How to Live (Funk and Wagnalls Company) contains many sensible directions which most people are in the habit of observing, but which now have the sanction of the Life Extension Institute. The authors seem to have given undue attention to many health fads and apparently are prejudiced against the use of alcohol and of tobacco. They go perhaps beyond the scope of the book in advocating eugenics. It is comforting to receive assurance as to the right use of the theatre and of literature. "Plays and moving pictures of the right character and free from morbid suggestions, if enjoyed in moderation, are hygienic. Comedy is generally more wholesome than tragedy. Laughter lengthens life; tears do not." The proper kind of reading is often a most beneficial type of recreation. It is best for the average individual to avoid literature that deals with the morbid and pathological, that depicts and analyzes abnormal psychological conditions. Such studies are best left for alienists. Literature of mawkish sentimentality should also be avoided." The book will give much enjoyment to readers possessed of the sense of humor. It is embellished with portraits of all the members of the Life Extension institute, among whom intellect apparently predominates over beauty.

Heredity

A short, popular treatise on the heredity theories has been written by Prof. Michael F. Guyer, Ph. D.,

of the University of Wisconsin, as an introduction to eugenics, with the title Being Well Born (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis). He begins with a clear exposition of the physiology involved in the question, then explains Mendelism adequately and enters into the various subsidiary questions, winding up with the plans for race betterment. He appends a needful glossary. Nowhere is there any suggestion that there is any doubt among scientists as regards the theories or the facts on which they are based; the heredity argument is presented clear cut and is therefore made more intelligible.

Public Health

Common sense distinctly marks the brilliant exposition of the methods employed in tracing the courses of epidemics by medical officers with modern training in progressive communities which Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill calls The New Public Health (Macmillans). The gist of it lies in the health officer's not being satisfied with destroying the fly that conveys contagion, to take a single example, but proceeding to find out where the fly obtained the contagious material and insisting that the individual responsible for it destroy the cause. The shifting back upon the individual his share of the responsibility which has been put upon the State is essential to the prevention and extirpation of disease. The author's style is vigorous, so that it is impossible not to understand the points he makes; he hits out from the shoulder and puts into a few pages more hard sense than can be extracted from volumes of scientific report. It is a book that every citizen who has any regard for his duties should read.

Efficiency

From the study of the human body at work by means of minute mathematical measurements, Frank G. Gilbreth and Lillian M. Gilbreth, Ph. D., in Fatigue Study (Sturgis and Walton Company) propose to eliminate the waste caused by tiredness by interposing short periods of rest when effectiveness begins to wane. The modern gospel of efficiency is built on the theory that human beings are physical machines, a great deal has been done to convert them into such, as this book shows, but we imagine that enough human traits remain in even the most mechanical of workers to upset these ingenious mechanical calculations.

A Humorous Physician

Humor is hardly expected in a medical book, but Dr. Edwin F. Bowers expends a lot of it in Side-Stepping Ill Health (Little, Brown and Company) in order to bring home to his readers many unpleasant truths about the ills they are likely to suffer from. He talks about diet, fatness, baldness, rheumatism, colds, headaches and the other troubles that people endure without calling in the doctor, as well as diseases considered more serious; explains what had better be avoided, tells about some modern methods of cure, not always with reverence, and uses much uncommon sense instead of giving advice. Even the heedless can read the book with entertainment and will not be able to plead ignorance as to the causes of their ills.

A Consumption Cure

In Consumption and Its Cure by Physical Exercise (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Company; E. P. Dutton and Company) Philip Sylvan M. D., an English physician, explains in full detail, with many illustrations, the method and the exercises by means of which he combats the disease. He criticizes other systems and points out their defects. He himself puts faith in gymnastics.

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ZANGWILL AND THE WAR

The War for the World. By Israel Zangwill. (Heinemann, 6s net.) It appears that some people have sometimes called Mr. Zangwill a "pro-German"; and we must not be regarded as endorsing the charge if we say that we can understand how it came to be made. The present mood of the country is critical; and many patriots are quick to assume that whoever is not obviously for them is against them. The assumption is, of course, unjust; but an argument based upon it, and directed against Mr. Zangwill, would not perish for lack of a minor premise. Zangwill's point of view is Hebrew rather than British; he probably would not resent being described as an English Jew who is more Jew than Englishman. England is not so much his nation as his melting-pot; and no man can be expected to love his melting pot quite as he would love his country, says The Times. That, as it seems to us, is the explanation of Mr. Zangwill's mental attitude. He seems to write as a man who is well disposed to us, but not exactly one of us. One could almost picture him saying of himself, as Sainte-Beuve did when he was trying to identify himself with a new religion: "I have the sense of these things, but not the things themselves."

As a critic of life, Mr. Zangwill is at once provocative and acute. It may be that his present criticisms of Great Britain and her Allies are neither more violent nor less justified than those which are currently passed by a good many other commentators on public events. In some cases they may even be less violent and better warranted. What is likely to make them unpopular is their tone. We would not go so far as to say that they strike us as the criticisms of a man who seems more anxious to find fault than to help; but they do strike us as the criticisms of a man who sits apart—"above the war," as does M. Romain Rolland—in a position of exasperating detachment, inspecting the struggle from a different angle of vision from the rest of us; dispassionate where we are passionate, and mainly moved by considerations which, with us, are temporarily in abeyance. He is less excited about the crimes of the German Army than about the restrictions imposed, for the time being, on our liberty by the Defence of the Realm Act and the fate of the Belgians appears to be less to him than the status of the Jews in Russia. This latter subject, indeed, is his King Charles's head. He wants to go on talking, now just as he talked in the past, about Kishineff and the pogroms and the Hooligans and the Black Hundred, and complains that the Press Censor will not allow him to say as much about them as he would like to. It is a matter in which the virtue of consistency cannot be denied to him; but he overlooks the fact that consistency is not the only virtue, or the main virtue, called for by the present crisis. The main thing at the moment is to beat the Germans; and that consummation is hardly likely to be hastened by clamoring that our Allies should attend to the beams in their own eyes instead of extracting the moles from the eyes of their enemies.

Mr. Zangwill, however, is one of those pacifists who doubt whether the Germans can be beaten. He has been caught by the contagion of the idea which originally germinated in the head of M. Bloch. He believes in impregnable lines, the irresistible power of the modern long-range weapon, mutual exhaustion, and "stalemate." As a consequence, he believes that it would be better to negotiate the Germans out of France, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro.

than to turn them out, and that the destruction or preservation of Prussian militarism is a question for the Germans themselves. The conclusion obviously follows from the premises. It is the premises themselves which need examination; and they were already being exposed to a rude test at the time when Mr. Zangwill's work was passing through the press. Roughly speaking, the piercing of the Austrian lines coincided with Mr. Zangwill's announcement that they were impregnable; and if he still wishes to maintain that Germany cannot be beaten, his thesis will have to be that it is impossible to force an open door. If the door can be forced, then we shall do as seems best with Prussian militarism when we get inside; and Mr. Zangwill's dictum that "so far our Grand Advances have been only in taxes and prices," will look foolish. As regards Mr. Zangwill's further dictum that "the War Devil can only be conquered by the God of Love," there is a good deal which might be said. Perhaps, in view of the Louvain story, the Cavell story, the Lusitania story, the Wittenberg story, and a good many other stories of the same kind, the most appropriate aphorism is: "Que messieurs les assassins commencent!"



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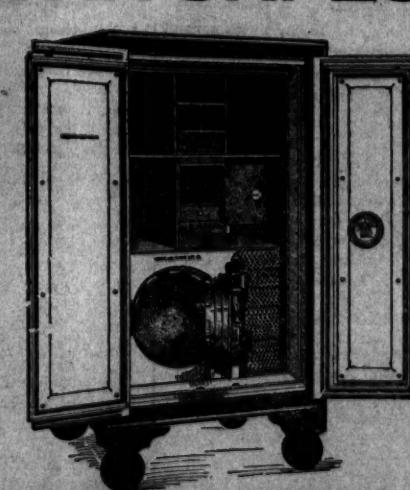
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SPORTS**Latest News of Athletic World****GOSSIP****BLUE SOX DEFEAT REDS IN SERIES**

Swan Strikes Out Ten Men But Fails To Capture Last Game

Victory for the Blue Sox over the Red Sox yesterday afternoon also won the series for the Blues with a total of five games against one. The Blues won the closing game by a score of 7 to 4, although Swan attempted to win his own game by striking out 10 of the Blue hitters.

It is possible that the lineup may be changed for the next series. Since the two teams were first selected the Blues developed a fighting spirit (which was not checked by a re-organisation) that may have been responsible for the outcome of the series, though many of the fans have it that the Reds have been outclassed from the start.

The games scheduled for the remainder of the week follow:

Thursday, 4:30 p.m., Shanghai vs. Brooklyn.

Friday, 4:30 p.m., Quiros vs. Honolulu.

Saturday, 2:30 p.m., Brooklyn vs. Quiros.

4 p.m., Shanghai vs. Honolulu.

Sunday, 3:30 p.m., Allies vs. Brooklyn.

This afternoon's game will be complimentary to Lieutenant Donaldson, athletic officer of the Brooklyn, who is leaving Shanghai.

Yesterday's score:

	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Morrison, s.s.	4	1	2	2	2	0		
Hykes, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	0		
Hall, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0		
Rasmussen, c.	4	0	4	6	0	0		
Ayers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0		
Pomeroy, l.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0		
Bowers, 1b.	3	1	1	6	0	1		
Hadley, 3b. and p.	2	1	0	0	0	2		
Drake, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Coolie, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	1		
Totals....	33	7	14	21	4	4		
Reds								
	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
O'ots, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0		
Holiday, s.s.	3	0	1	3	2	0		
Nichols, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0	1		
Woods, c.	3	1	0	11	2	0		
Hampton, 1b.	3	0	1	5	3	0		
Caldwell, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Swan, p.	3	1	1	1	4	0		
Bunn, r.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0		
Katz, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0		
Totals....	28	4	4	21	9	1		

Summary:—Base on balls, of Hadley 1; Two-base hits, Morrison, Hadley, Swan, Hampton and Rasmussen; Struck out by Swan 10; by Drake 1; by Hadley 4.

SWIMMING

The following are the detailed results of last evening's events, held at the Shanghai Rowing Club's bath:

One Length (Handicap)

Heat 1:

L. P. O'Driscoll	6 secs.	1
L. Beres	3	2
E. A. Brodie	scratch	0
J. L. Cowan	4 secs.	0

Time: 25 3/5 secs.

Heat 2:

P. C. Mansfield	7 secs.	1
I. Macdonald	8	2
B. G. Wilson	3	0
J. S. Agassiz	4	0

Time: 25 3/5 secs.

Heat 3:

T. Gain	4 secs.	1
H. D. Rodger	2	2
N. G. Beale	4	0
H. N. Olsen	2	0

Time: 25 secs.

Final Heat:

T. Gain	4 secs.	1
P. C. Mansfield	6	2
L. P. O'Driscoll	6	3
H. D. Rodger	2	0

Time: 22 secs.

Graceful Diving (Running and Standing Headers)

El. A. Brodie 1
B. G. Wilson 2
H. N. Olsen 3

Also competed:—J. S. Agassiz, N. G. Beale, L. Beres and H. D. Rodger.

Flying Squadron Team Race

"A" Team (J. S. Agassiz, L. Beres, E. A. Brodie, T. Macdonald, P. C. Mansfield and H. D. Rodger) beat "B" Team (N. G. Beale, J. L. Cowan, T. Gain, L. P. O'Driscoll, H. N. Olsen and B. G. Wilson).

Water Polo

Blues: (P. C. Mansfield; H. N. Olsen and T. Macdonald; J. S. Agassiz; E. A. Brodie, L. Beres and I. D. Macdonald) won by 8 goals (Agassiz 5, Beres 2, Brodie 1) from Whites (E. G. Wilson; R. A. Curry and E. McIntyre; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, L. P. O'Driscoll and N. G. Beale) who got 3 goals (MacCabe 1, Rodger 1, Beale 1).

Mr. W. F. Hamlin ably officiated as referee.

POLICE SWIMMING CLUB

The police are about to form a swimming club, and it is expected that events will be contested one night each week at the Public Swimming Bath. The arrangements are in the hands of Captain E. L. M. Barrett, and the first miniature gala is expected to take place in about two weeks.

Sports Correspondence**'Baseball'**

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—Now that "Bill Smith" has started the ball rolling, I should be pleased if someone could enlighten me as to the whys and wherefores of the following:

1.—Why when the game advertised to start at say 3:30 p.m., are the spectators kept sitting in the stands, with the thermometer registering over ninety degrees in the shade, whilst each team indulges in from 20 to 30 minutes practice? Five minutes should be enough, after having the whole season in which to get into shape.

2.—Why does not each man remember his turn at bat instead of going to sleep at 1st or 3rd and having to be called several times? He should be ready on the bench with his favorite bat in his hands.

3.—Why does not a Coach go to 1st immediately the men are in from the field, instead of having a confab with the scorer as to how many errors and hits he has so far made in the game? Shanghai has lost many runs through this fault.

4.—Why do not the umpires insist on one man only in the Coach's Box? This would eliminate the discussion of war news and enable the runners to be told where the ball is and what to do.

5.—Why does the runner persist in stopping half way between bases to see if the ball is fielded or not before continuing on? I have counted over fifteen put-outs this season through this lazy way of playing the game.

6.—Why is it that every man on the Shanghai team knows more than the other? There should be a Captain who knows his business, and who is not afraid to put a man out of the game should he not do what he is told. A study of Capt. Eysinger's methods would be helpful.

I think that if some of the above mentioned faults were rectified, Shanghai would have a team that would not only put up first class baseball and win their games, but would also rouse their supporters to more enthusiasm, instead of which many of the fans at present leave in disgust after a few innings have been played. Thanking you for allowing me your valuable space. I beg to remain,

PLAY BALL.

Frivolous Suggestion Concerning Well-known Concoction Introduced in Serious Discussion

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—I think if "Bill Smith" gave "Monty" a drink of "a certain Scotch ingredient mixed with a certain Japanese ingredient" it would improve his sense of humor 100%.

Yours truly,

SARSAPARILLA.

"Follow the Crowds to Sullivan's"

Delightfully refreshing drinks from our American Soda Fountain.

Prohibition Mixologists.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.



Just Unpacked

14 Shapes
in
 $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sizes



Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

School For Card Players

Auction bridge.—E. M. C. says: Z deals and bids a heart, second hand passes, third hand bids a spade, holding only two small hearts, five spades to the jack ten and no winning cards. Is this a legitimate take out hand?

The object of the take out is not to insist on spades for trumps, but to deny the hearts. If the dealer does not like the spade declaration, and is strong enough to go back to hearts in spite of his partner's declared weakness in that suit, he can do so, or he can declare his supporting suit, club or diamond. The take out is correct in theory.

J. H. H. says: Playing duplicate, A and B made three odd in spades and 72 in honors, total 99. At another table they scored a small slam, 54, 72, 50 and 125 for game, total 301. When the high score was remarked the dummy explained it by acknowledging that his partner had revoked on a club lead. What is the rule for duplicate auction in such cases? The declarer's opponents did not see the revoke.

In a straight auction the time limit for claiming revoke penalties is when the cards are cut for the following deal. As there is no such cutting in duplicate, no time limit has been set by the rules, but it is usual to make it "after the score is put down and O.K'd by the adversaries." If the revoke was announced and admitted within this limit in the case cited all the declarer can score is 72 in honors.

N. W. B. says: Dealer bids a heart, second hand a spade and third hand holds no hearts, three small spades, four diamonds to the queen nine and six clubs to the queen ten nine. What is the declaration, pass or clubs?

To pass simply denies the average assistance for increasing the heart bid. Two clubs would probably induce the partner to go to no trumps if he could stop the spades, but three clubs would indicate that the hand was good for nothing unless clubs were trumps. The danger is that the partner may misunderstand the club situation and take it for strength as well as length.

B. C. N. says: The final declaration is four spades, overcalling A's four hearts. Before leading for the first trick A announces that he has fourteen cards and demands a new deal, throwing his hand face up on the table. Each of the others has the right number. It turns out that A has somehow acquired a card from the other pack. Can he have a new deal, and if not, what becomes of his exposed hand?

G. C. S. says: The bidding goes to five clubs, over four hearts, when the one who is overcalled at once says, "I double." The club declarer redoubles before any one can call attention to the double's being out of order.

W. H. M. says: Playing two hand, at the end A lays down four kings and queens for 220 points. Is this allowed?

No, because it takes five melds to score the 220 and only one at a time is allowed in two hand.

Pipochie.—H. L. says: Playing two hand, A is afraid he may not have time to meld both marriage and sequence, so he lays down the 150. He draws the other king on the next trick and melds the 40 marriage with it, using the queen on the table. Is this allowed?

No, because the old queen belongs to a meld of greater value in the same class as the royal marriage and that bars the meld of inferior value. A must wait until he gets a new queen as well as a new king.

W. H. M. says: Playing two hand, at the end A lays down four kings and queens for 220 points. Is this allowed?

No, because it takes five melds to score the 220 and only one at a time is allowed in two hand.

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Telegraph Address—NAPLES SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**Rough weather may begin between
Formosa and the Loochoos. Reg-
ular monsoon on the Yellow Sea.
Variable breezes to the south of
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 10, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**The British-French Offensive**
(New York Sun)

THE third day of the Allies' offensive, according to strategists, would be the most critical of the great movement; the ground cleared by the preliminary cannonading would have been crossed, and the exhausted troops called upon to face a counter offensive of their foes. It has passed, leaving the British and French not only in possession of ground dearly won but gradually strengthening their trench positions and gaining vantage points on the German lines of defense.

The movement has developed the fact of a complete co-operation between the British and the French, and has gone far to prove the superiority of Sir Douglas Haig over his predecessor, Sir John French, as an organizer of an effective military drive. The British are apparently aiming for the important strategic point of Bapaume, the key to communication between Arras and Peronne, and have strengthened their line by the capture of several important villages notably La Boisselle. The French, under General Foch, whom the war has developed into one of the most brilliant strategists of the Allies' armies, have stormed some of the most difficult and strongly fortified ground in the Somme region and have made decided gains in the direction of Peronne.

In a movement of such vital importance unusual interest attaches to the means employed toward its success. There is in the reports less indication of the use of poisonous gases, but more reliance than in some previous important movements upon air craft. A new trench mortar is reported to have been used for the first time with deadly effect upon the German lines. The chief reliance of the defensive is apparently the machine guns, which in many cases were rescued from the trenches battered by the Allies. But the best proof of the severity of the fighting, the desperation of the defenders and the bravery of the charging soldiers, is the fact that most of the wounded brought back of the Allies' lines were injured not by shell and bullet but by the thrust of the bayonet.

Further evidence of the concerted action of the arms of the Entente Powers is that the offensive continues on other fronts in Europe. The Russians are still vigorously pushing their advantage in Galicia, Buhkivina and along the line northward to Riga, while the Italians are making gains along the Austrian front. There is nothing, however, to indicate that so far the Germans have lessened their activity in the region of Verdun, or that on any other front there have been withdrawals of troops to aid in the defence against the British-French drive. This may mean that the Germans consider the ground sufficiently well defended or that the other positions on their front cannot be weakened, and that they are no longer able, as in the past, to transport great bodies of troops from one point to another of their widely extended line.

This movement is the greatest test of the German military strength to which it has been put in the war.

Changing the War Map
(New York World)

Since Bethmann-Hollweg said that those who make peace must take account of the war maps, the allies have followed the German example at Verdun in altering trench lines which elsewhere remain almost unchanged for months. Disregarding the Russian attack for the moment, how do recent changes in the western war map compare?

Newspaper maps are drawn arbitrarily from point to point named in despatches. They differ somewhat and are only approximate. Taking the average of several estimates, the Allies up to Monday night had taken forty-five square miles.

The Germans in the first three days at Verdun drove to the Forges-Samogneux-Maucourt line of eight miles, to an extreme depth of more than two miles and an average depth of somewhat less; in all, possibly fifteen square miles. On the 13th day they have occupied 100 square miles.

At the rate of three days' gain at Peronne it would take the Allies nearly four years to push the Germans out of France and Belgium. At the rate of the Verdun three-day advance it would take more than a century to over-run France. Justly might Bethmann-Hollweg retort that smashing the enemy counts, not taking territory—but that is to abandon the war-map theory.

It must be abandoned; it is unsound. Maps do not make victory but are made by it; victory rests upon the war power of the opponents on land and sea, and the ability of their civil population to bear the strain, labor and anguish of conflict.

A Prize Essay on Prayer
(New York World)

THE University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, has offered a prize of \$500 for the best essay on prayer that reaches the university before June 1, 1917. A length of from 4,000 to 6,000 words is suggested, but no limit is fixed.

The idea is a novel one and peculiarly characteristic of an age in which it has come generally to be regarded that the judicious use of money can accomplish almost anything. Possibly a great essay on prayer may be the result of this unique competition, but the religious masterpieces of the past were not produced after this fashion—St. Augustine's "City of God," Thomas à Kempis' "Imitation of Christ," the works of St. Francis of Assisi, Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Holy Dying," Baxter's "Saint's Rest," Bunyan's "Pilgrims," and many others that might be included. Such works are the result of holy living and aspiration as remote as possible from thought of worldly gain.

Still, it will be interesting to note the result of such a competition. If \$500 does not prove to be a sufficiently golden incentive, perhaps \$1,000 might interest more competitors, and to be certain of the triumph of the scheme, Mr. Rockefeller might be induced to offer a million.

Correspondence**Extension of Opium Treaty?**

Ed to: THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Can you inform the readers of your paper what truth, if any, there is in the rumored negotiations between the Opium Combinations and the Chinese Government for an extension of the time for the sale of opium, for which a huge sum of money is offered?

If this is correct, the question is one of settlement between a few politicians in Peking and a few rich opium merchants in Shanghai; it is weighing in the balance the barter of the happiness of the people of this great country for a sum of money, and in this important question the whole Christian world is interested.

The Chinese Government heretofore has nobly tried to put down this traffic and many high-minded Chinese and foreigners have done their utmost in support, but they have been up against a brick wall—"The Treaty"; something once made which could not be broken—at least, by the Chinese.

All the people back of the movement that has swept over this country in the last few years have been patiently waiting for the expiration of the time limit and if there is going to be any question as to a further extension, let that question be taken up in the open and by turning on the light and giving all the information you can now, it will not be interesting to a great many of your readers but may be the means of aiding in stamping out at the earliest possible time a traffic which has been a curse to the people of this country.

FAX PLAY.**Those 1906 Notes**

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Kindly give space to the following notice:

I am instructed by Dr. Sun to state that all Revolutionary Notes

The Glory Of France(From The letters of An Englishman
in The Daily Mail)

On July 14, 1915, M. Barres led a pilgrimage of patriots to the statue of Strassburg on the Place de la Concorde. "This is the last time," said he, "that we come here; we meet next year at the Kleber statue in liberated Strassburg."

That which we prayed might be an accomplished fact remains a hope, sure, though deferred. The League of Patriots will not assemble in liberated Strassburg for another year at least. But the ultimate rendezvous is assured, and when the day comes Englishmen will mingle with Frenchmen to celebrate with due reverence that spirit of the Crusader, which still breathes in every Frenchman. For many years he has taught the sound lesson that energy lives not only in the capital, but in the provinces.

Plumes of Chivalry

By arousing the local patriotism of France he has to the citizen what it means to defend their hearts against the invader. And when the hour of trial came, the French were ready. They were not the careless degenerates whom the poor fancy of the Germans painted. They proved themselves of the true breed, worthy descendants of the men who set sail with Saint Louis from Aigues Mortes to wrest the holy places from the infidel, who obeyed the call of Joan of Arc to drive the foe from their land, who fought for glory under the Great Monarch, and who shared Napoleon's pride in the Eagles of France on many a hard-won field.

The French refused to go to the help of Verdun, fell disregarded on the air. Neither French nor English hastened by a day their wise and deliberate plan. Verdun held firm, and not only made possible the general advance on the western and eastern front, but by putting the initiative in our hands decided the progress of the campaign. Hitherto it has been in the Germans' power to direct the attack. Henceforth it is ours to teach the battle where to rage, and the Allies will not shirk their duty.

Unresting, Unhastening

The heroic resistance wherewith France has opposed all the efforts of the Germans to seize Verdun has shown us a side of the French character which at times has escaped us. We have always marvelled at the dash with which her troops have thrown themselves upon the foe. We have not given her credit enough for the dogged determination which has converted the grim assault upon Verdun into a bitter defeat of the hopes and ambitions of Germany. She has fought her battle without rest and without haste. She has not anticipated by a day the reasoned attack, long ago settled and arranged. And her quiet confidence has made Verdun the immortal glory of France.

And again says M. Barres, "The French fight religiously." They take up arms, not merely to defeat the foe but to bring justice and beauty upon the earth. In defending France they defend their beliefs, their hopes, their arts. They know what is the hideous, devastating thing which the Germans call Kultur, and they are determined that it shall never take root in French soil. When they have won, they will have saved their country from a deadly peril. If they die, they die, the dear, the martyrs, and with a martyr's serenity they meet their fate.

In vain have the Germans tried to understand. They believed the French to be gay and careless, and they did not know that gaiety, a stranger to themselves, is a form of courage. What, indeed, is gaiety but the art of life truly interpreted?

They are not afraid of death or have loved life. Should they not be ready to depart who have not spurned the great gifts of God?

Yet in this stern defence there is no proof of a new spirit. France is today what she has always been—calm and resolute in danger. It pleased the Germans, unskilled always in the reading of human character, to pretend at the outset of the war that France was in decay. The wish easily fathers the thought. The poor blind spies whom Germany employed thought that the life of the boulevards, which they did not understand, was the life of France. The thrifit and industry of the provinces were a closed page to them. The careful toll of thousands, sealed to the soil, found no place in their pedantic note-books.

Issued in 1906, counter-signed by local agents, are redeemable at the places of issue by the counter-signer or agent designated by him for that purpose.

But any such notes without place of issue and written signature are either stolen or forged; hence, are null and void. Thanking you for courtesy, I am, Yours very truly,

R. S. Sun,
(Private Secretary)
63 Route Vallon,
August 9, 1916.To the Members of Both Houses
Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The parliamentarians are the most honored men in China today. Different societies and organizations have honored them by holding receptions and welcomes, while they were in Shanghai on their way to Peking. Not only a few prominent men, but all intellectual people of China base their full and sincere hope for the future on this honorable body. Considering their position, they are the representatives of all Chinese people and the advisers of the government. The more we

What A Great Push Is Like

A Fighting Man's Account

The Great Push. By Patrick MacGill. Herbert Jenkins. 2s. 6d.

"What is a great push like?"

This question has been on countless lips during these eventful days, and in his new work, "The Great Push," Rifleman Patrick MacGill gives an answer by describing the Loos offensive.

The great push of last year, it must always be remembered, was made before the agitation for shells and guns had time to materialise. In the present push there is unlimited artillery and unlimited ammunition. The difference therefore between the great pushes of September, 1915 and of July, 1916 must be borne in mind when reading the extracts which are given below.

Mr. MacGill is the first—perhaps he will be the only one—to write of the doings of the ranks of the British Army from actual experience as a private. That is where he has been lucky, if anyone may be called lucky in the war, in being able to write a brilliant narrative while going through remarkable experiences—for, after all, it is really a private who has the most remarkable experiences. He is the man in the trench with all the other men in the trench; he is the man over the parapet with all the other men over the parapet, and he writes of them.

"The Great Push" describes the offensive from its start to the time when Rifleman MacGill himself was wounded. Here is his description of his first feelings when he has gone "over the parapet":

"To dwell for a moment on the novel position of standing where a thousand deaths swept by, missing you by a mere hair's breadth, would be sheer folly. There on the open field of death my life was out of my keeping, but the sensation of fear never entered my being. There was so much simplicity and so little effort in doing what I had done, in doing what eight hundred comrades had done, that I felt I could carry through the work before me with as much credit as my code of self respect required.

"The Maxim went crackle like dry brushwood under the feet of a marching host. A bullet passed very close to my face like a sharp, sudden breath; a second hit the ground in front, flicking up little shower of dust, and ricochetted to the left, hitting the earth many times before it found a resting place. The air was vicious with bullets; a million invisible birds flicked their wings very close to my face. Ahead the clouds of smoke, sluggish low-lying fog, and fumes of bursting shells thick in volume, receded towards the German trenches and formed a striking background for the soldiers who were marching up a low slope towards the enemy's parapet, which the smoke still hid from view.

"There was no haste in the forward move, every step was taken with regimental precision, and twice on the way across the Irish boys halted for a moment to correct their alignment. Only at a point on the right there was some confusion and a little irregularity. Were the men wavering? No fear! The boys on the right were dribbling the elusive football towards the German trench."

Rifleman MacGill was acting as a stretcher-bearer, and during this march across the death-swept "No Man's Land" his duty was to help many of those who had fallen by the way. Grim are the stories he tells of the state of the wounded and the dead and of the men he saw fall around him. "A man, mother-naked," he writes, "raced round in a circle, laughing boisterously. The rats that would class him as a friend of foe were gone, and I could not tell whether he was an Englishman or a German. As I watched him an impartial bullet went through his forehead, and he fell headlong to the earth."

The "Irish boys" had now reached the German wire entanglements:

"By the German barbed-wire entanglements were the shambles of war. Here our men were seen by the enemy for the first time that morning. Up till then the foe had fired erratically through the oncoming curtain of smoke; but when the clouds cleared away, the attackers were seen advancing, picking their way through the wires which had been cut to little pieces by our bombardment.

"The Irish were now met with barryng rifle fire, deadly petrol bombs, and hand grenades. Here, too, I came across dead, dying, and sorely wounded; lives maimed and finished, and all the romance and roving that make up the life of a soldier gone for ever. Here, too, I saw bullet-riddled, against one of the spider webs known as *chenoy de fer*, a limp lump of pliable leather, the football which the boys had kicked across the field."

With regard to the effects of a heavy bombardment—a bombardment not to be compared in magnitude with that which the Germans knew before the last offensive—he writes:

"The German trench had suffered severely from our fire, parapets were blown in and at places the trench was full to the level of the ground with sandbags and earth. Wreckage was strewn all over the place, rifles,

twisted distortions of shapeless metal, caught by high-velocity shells, machine guns smashed to atoms, bomb-proof shelters broken to pieces like houses of cards; giants had been at work of destruction in a delicately fashioned nursery.

"On the reverse slope of the para-

pet broken tins, rusty swords, mud-

dy equipments, wicked-looking coils

of barbed wire, and discarded ar-

ticles of clothing were scattered about on the ground.

"A shell, cocking a perky nose in air,

and beside it was a battered helmet,

the brass glory of its regal eagle

dimmed with trench mud and

wrecked with many a bullet. . . .

And then the effect of the "push" on

the Irish themselves:

"It was interesting to see how the

events of the morning had changed

the nature of the boys. Mild-mannered youths who had spent their

working hours of civil life in scratch-

ing with ink pens on white paper, and

their hours of relaxation in cutting

capers on roller skates and helping

dainty maidens to teas and ices, became possessed of mad Berserker

rage and ungovernable fury. Now

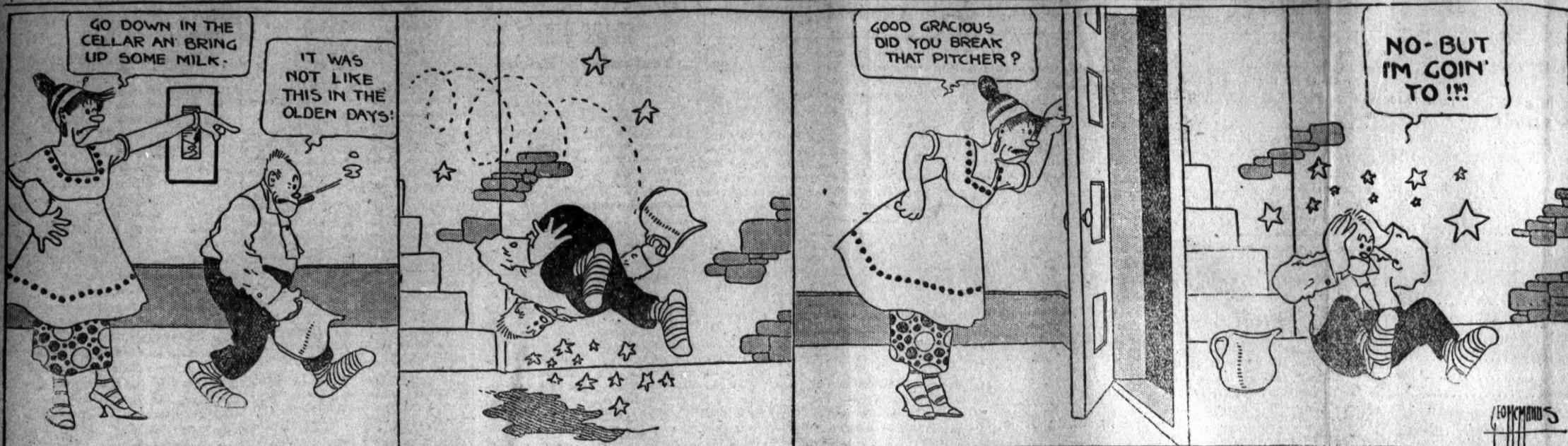
that their work was war, the blood-

stained bayonet gave them play in

which they seemed to glory."

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Wives

by Howard L. Rann

Wives are useful and respected members of society who are allowed to do housework for a living. They

are also allowed to bask in new clothes every spring and fall, at so much per bask. Some wives do more basking than baking, but the majority work harder than a section foreman after a cloudburst.

Wives are secured by means of the

marriage contract, which ties them hand and foot, but leaves their vocabulary free to roam at will. Tyrant man has never found a successful means of quelling the turbulent vocabulary of wife who looks back upon the men she might have had and then begins to compare them out loud with what she got. This is one of the most painful experiences in married life, and causes the proud, Castilian spirit of a self-respecting husband to droop and wither like a frosty cucumber vine.

There has been a great and melancholy change since Rameses the Great had 9,400 wives, no two of whom were alike, which probably accounts for the sad, drawn expression which travellers have observed protruding from his mummy.

For hundreds of years prior to the Christ era wives were counted as household goods and could be mortgaged for about the same sum as a second-hand cook stove. There was very little social etiquette in those days, and the ancient Roman could go down-town any Saturday afternoon and buy five or six wives with good teeth for \$2.49. How painful it must have been to become the bride of some alcoholic, red-necked Roman to whom one had never been even introduced!

Wives have been the making of thousands of men who otherwise would be dodging their poll tax. The average wife has more courage, discretion, horse sense and piety than her husband, and if she ever gets hold of the purse string there will be less blue sky tucked away in the safe.

Sex Comradeship

"Everybody is writing articles and essays on 'Women After the War.'

"Monsieur Brieux, the dramatist, sums up the things French women have done under the present stress, and add: 'Women have now eaten of the fruit forbidden them, not by God but by men. They have learned;

they know what they can do. The revelation was possible for them, because the man was not there to say "Leave that alone."

"The Duke of Manchester, also summing up for England, says: 'Women have found out that there is practically no form of wage earning that they cannot do, and do satisfactorily. Will those who have made this discovery go willingly to rearing children in cramped and cheerless quarters? Some may, but most will not.'

"The New York Evening Post rather gravely questions whether, after all, it is as yet ascertained what women can do. 'We must wait for the children yet unborn,' it suggests, 'to ascertain the place which is to be paid for their strain and privation.'

"The Evening Post apparently ignores the strain and privation of the women who pinch and overwork themselves in their own homes; and the ghastly results for the race," says the Common Cause.

The Censor's Cloak

The censor's cloak has ceased to adorn Jules Gauthier, and is now reposing on the shoulders of M. Maruejoulas. Moreover, there are signs that a double portion of the spirit which animated M. Gauthier is actuating his successor. Of that no possibility of doubt whatever is left by the tone of the papers concerned. L'Homme Enchaîné is driven into a veritable paroxysm of satirical irony: the Journal des Débats is deprived of what really might have been considered a most innocent announcement in its column of "social events," and Gustave Hervé raises his hat to the government on their happy choice of an individual who starts his career with a record bag from the columns of La Victoire. Finally, another issue of L'Homme Enchaîné appears with M. Clemenceau's signature at the bottom of two and a half black columns. M. Gauthier always allowed the heading of M. Clemenceau's articles to remain; but M. Maruejoulas does not countenance any such indulgence. M. Clemenceau is so horribly dangerous that even the title of his articles might set "le feu aux poudres."

A Birrell Anecdote

So many of the stories regarding Mr. Birrell, evoked by recent events, go to illustrate the curious unexpectedness of the humor for which he is famous. It is recorded of him that, on one occasion, he undertook the defense of an impecunious client, and as this client could not pay the full regulation fee, Mr. Birrell, of course, declined to take any. The client, however, persisted, and Mr. Birrell relented. When his colleagues declared, as they did, that his action was "unprofessional," Mr. Birrell rounded on them smartly. "Unprofessional?" he retorted. "what do you mean? I took all the poor beggar had."

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

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F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer.
9785

To the Electrical World.

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High Efficiency.

Insulating Compounds.

CLEAR BAKING VARNISH
SELF DRYING BLACK PAINT.

"MEGGERLAC" Compounds stand a much greater voltage and consequently are more durable than any other make

GUARANTEED EFFICIENCY.
NO MORE BREAKDOWNS.

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SHANGHAI

NEUCHATEL

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A delicious drink in Summer

Apply to

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"The Swiss House"

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is best
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\$4.00 per hour

APPLE CIDER

for that cool summer drink!

The importance of smell and taste in creating appetite is everywhere recognized.

Drink APPLE CIDER pure
and you will be hungry
Put on ice and it is ready to serve

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AGENTS FOR CHINA

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Optician

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and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
26, Nanking Road

"YOU DO LOOK COOL!"

GAS COOKING means comfort in the kitchen and satisfaction in the dining room. There are no wasteful blazing fires, no flues to clean, but, instead, a clean and cool kitchen.

For particulars apply to the
Engineer's Office,
SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LTD.,
or Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food
Products



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 9, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.10 Tls.
Shai Gold Bars: 97.8 touch.—
Bar Silver—
Copper Cash 1922
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 2-11½—Tls. 6.81
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. \$ 9.40
Peking Bar Tls. 343
Native Interest96

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 31½%
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:
1 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.13
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 476½
Consols £

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 2-11½
Demand 2-11½
India T.T. 219
Paris T.T. 41½
Demand 412
New York T.T. 69½
New York Demand 70
Hongkong T.T. 72½
Japan T.T. 72½
Batavia T.T. 169%

Bank's Buying Rate

London 4 m.s. Cds. 3-½
London 4 m.s. Dcys. 3-½
London 6 m.s. Cds. 3-½
London 6 m.s. Dcys. 3-½
Paris 4 m.s. 426
New York 4 m.s. 72½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

HK. Tls. 1-Hk. Tls. 6.62
1-Marks 3.66
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.32
Fr. Tls. 1-Yen 1.56
" " 1-Rupess 2.48
" " 1-Roubles 2.08
" " 1-Mex. \$ 1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 9, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Butes Tls. 1.80
Chengs Tls. 3.65
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.15
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12½
Tebong Tls. 24.50
Direct Business Reported
Ewo Cotton Tls. 140.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12½

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 9, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.40 cash
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.45 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 14.00 Sept.
Direct
Pahangs Tls. 1.95 cash

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, August 8.—Tday's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. 107 5 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. 124 0 0
Lend L. B. c. i. t. per ton. Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 28 10 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (Is. Extra in flask) 17 15 0
Timtles, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheet per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales 0 28 6
Muniz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 14 12 0
Standard Tin (Cash) 167 5 0
Speier (ordy soft) f. o. b. 42 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 168 0 0

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
183 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

July Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Measor that the output of rubber from the Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., for the month of July was 1,388 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. Secretaries of the Cheng Rubber Estate, Ltd. inform us that the output from the Estates for the month of July was 11,900 lbs.

The shortage is owing to labor troubles and thinning out.

TRADE BRIEFS

Prosperity in Many Countries Indicated by Transactions

Owing to the labor dispute in Norway all pulp and paper mills have been closed.

For the first ten months of the current fiscal year the U. S. exports to Europe amounted to \$2,980,000,000, as compared with imports of \$980,000,000.

During last June altogether 12,547 tons of Fushun coal, comprising 12,375 tons by steamer and the balance by junks, were shipped from the port of Port Arthur. Bunker coal totalled 775 tons.

A company has been incorporated under the name of Deutscher Auslandshandel Gesellschaft m.b.H. in Hamburg with a capital of m.1,000,000. The purpose is the extension of the German foreign trade.

The British Chamber of Commerce for Italy have fine new premises at 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, which are adapted for the sample exhibition of British goods, suitable for Italy, which is being organised. It is reported that a plan has been maturing among some capitalists in Kangkyong, South Chongchongdo, Korea, to establish an electric light company and application for permission has already been filed with the authorities.

Russia, with a population of over 180,000,000, has only about 15,000 automobiles, while Italy, with a population of less than 40,000,000, has 12,000 automobiles. There are eleven automobiles in Iceland and five in British North Borneo. There are 15,000 cars owned in Providence, R. I., which has a population of 225,000.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad will be sold at auction within a few weeks at the Frisco roundhouse in St. Louis. It is expected that the road will be bid in by the reorganization committee, or by a new company formed according to the plan approved by the Missouri commission. A minimum price of \$45,000,000 is fixed for the road.

According to the Indische Mercur, the production of Java tea in 1913 amounted to 59,499,800 half-kilos. In 1914 to 64,838,640 half-kilos, and in 1915 to 92,366,668 half-kilos. Recently endeavours have been made to extend the export of Java tea to Australia, and the increasing transport of tea to that part of the world may be ascribed to these efforts.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai,

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 8.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid and buyers. October to December: 2s. 4½d. paid and sellers.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Last Quotation, London, August 7:

Spot: 2s. 2½d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 4d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 2½d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 2½d.

Market steady, tendency firm.

REVENUE OF M. M.

The report of the Messageries Maritimes for 1915 states that the revenue from the working of the "Domaine Prive" (free ships, ship-building yard, ships used by the Navy and chartered vessels) amounted to 26,151,745 francs, as compared with 20,168,697 francs for 1914, while the working expenses were 17,360,933 francs, against 20,986,407 francs.

The receipts coming from the "Domaine Contractuel" (including 16,907,116 francs to be recovered from the State) were 71,690,086 francs, as compared with 75,903,097 francs for the previous year, which comprised a period of eight months under the convention with the Government and four months of the war. On the other hand, the working expenses were 70,079,086 francs, as compared with 70,230,082 francs. The excess of receipts over expenditure is 8,790,752 francs for the "Domaine Prive," and 1,620,000 francs for the "Domaine Contractuel." It has been decided to write off 1,226,721 francs for depreciation of the ships of the "Domaine Prive" and to establish a reserve of 2,000,000 francs for large repairs. The balance of 7,184,030 francs is carried forward. As already announced, no decision as to its distribution will be taken pending the recovery of the amounts due from the State.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad will be sold at auction within a few weeks at the Frisco roundhouse in St. Louis. It is expected that the road will be bid in by the reorganization committee, or by a new company formed according to the plan approved by the Missouri commission. A minimum price of \$45,000,000 is fixed for the road.

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To Great Britain 3,662,883 lbs. 5,476,027 lbs. 5,075,173 lbs.

United States and Canada 2,669,196 lbs. 2,082,053 lbs. 3,414,724 lbs.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £800,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £200,000

Head Office: 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Pulau
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Coko Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (P.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hanau Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dendichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete Phnom-Penh
Hankou
Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANSWER: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYON and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. 15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Pulau

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-ghen-hue) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chooefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liayang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Simant

Dalny Mukden Tieling

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tsin-tau

Honolulu Osaka Yokohama

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the other commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$26,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$16,000,000

Reserve Fund \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tianjin, Newchwang,

Monkden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Koflung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhan,

Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Tsiyuen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).

Reserve Fund—

Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermas Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	C.P.O.S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	8.30	Seattle	Kamtschatka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	9.30	New York via Panama	City of Naples	Rus. R. & T.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	10.50	San Francisco	Sinop Maru	Jap. A. T.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	20	Tacoma	Chosen Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
Sept 2	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Montague	Jap. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	3	New York via Panama	Toya Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Am. G. M. S. Co.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	8 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am. G. M. S. Co.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	13	New York via Panama	Tokio Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	22	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 19	7.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kanaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
11.00	Nagasaki	Poliava	Rus. R. V. F.	Br. C. P. O. S.	
11.50	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.	
-	11 P.M.	Glenlogian	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.	
-	11	Kobe, Yokohama	Amano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15 noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15 D.L.	Kobe etc.	Laisang	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behic	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	18 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinnyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 19	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br. P. & O.	Br. P. & O.
2.00	London via Cape	Hitsuke Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. P. & O.	
-	21.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Minobu	Br. P. & O.	Br. P. & O.
-	22	London, Ceylon etc.	Wakase Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. P. & O.
-	25 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athen	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. P. & O.
-	26 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapever	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	27 P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenlogian	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	30	London	Toyoshiki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. B. & S.
-	13 D.L.	London via Cape	Damedous	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	9 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogian	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	17 P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 10	5.1	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sintians	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	11 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
-	11 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
-	12 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	15 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lachow	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	17 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	17 11.30*	Takao, Formosa	Kokku Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	Jap. N. K. K.
-	18.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Jap. N. Y. K.
-	25 P.M.	Hongkong	Montague	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	Jap. A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 10	9 A.M.	Cheloo, Tienhsin	Haiming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
-	10 D.L.	Hatchow, Yochow	Paoing	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	11 11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalmay	Kobu Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Br. B. & S.
-	11	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.	Br. B. & S.
-	11 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogian	Br. C. P. O. S.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	11 8.00	Cheloo, Newchwang	Holm	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	12 D.L.	Weihaiwei, Cheloo, Tienhsin	Huan	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	13	Chinwangtiao direct	Shantien	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	18.00	Tsingtao	Volumn	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	18.00	Buky direct	Ono Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Jap. S. M. R.
-	18 11.00*	Tsingtao, Tienhsin, Dalmay	Sakaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Jap. N. Y. K.
-	18 8.00	Weihaiwei, Cheloo, Tienhsin	Kuang Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
-	18 9.00	Weihaiwei, Cheloo, Tienhsin	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. B. & S.
-	18 D.L.	Vladivostock	Cheliang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. 黑夜—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 9	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br. N.S.N. Co.	CNCW	
Aug 9	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	NSCW	
Aug 9	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus. R. V. F.	9 p.	
Aug 9	Hongkong	Chikugo Maru	1446	Jap. N. Y. K.	NYK	
Aug 9	Swatow	Paoing	600	Br. C. P. O. S.	WTW	
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	
Aug 9	Hankow	Hsinfung	1582	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Aug 9	Japan	Atagozan Maru	1061	Br. B. & S.	CNCW	
Aug 9	Chefoo	Shantien	942	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 9	Hain Peking	Hain Ninghsao	2868	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	CNCW
Aug 9	Hain Ninghsao	Hain Ninghsao	2151	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	NSCW
Aug 9	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus. R. V. F.	9 p.
Aug 9	Hongkong	Chikugo Maru	1446	Jap. N. Y. K.	NYK
Aug 9	Swatow	Paoing	600	Br. C. P. O. S.	WTW
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 9	Hankow	Hsinfung	1582	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 9	Japan	Atagozan Maru	1061	Br. B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 9	Chefoo	Shantien	942	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Command

CHINESE OPIUM RUNNER FINED £50 AT GLASGOW

Many Other Cases Pending; Authorities Organise Strenuous Campaign

Reuter's Service

London, August 7.—A Chinese sailor has been fined £50, with the alternative of three months imprisonment, at Glasgow, for attempting to smuggle opium. The Prosecutor Fiscal said that the authorities regarded opium smuggling as an extremely grave matter and the shipping trade is also anxious to suppress it, owing to the heavy fines inflicted on ships found carrying opium.

Several other prosecutions for opium smuggling are pending at Glasgow.

Elect Wu Ching-lien As Speaker's Deputy

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 9.—A meeting of the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, elected an acting Speaker, which, according to the agenda, was necessitated by the absence of Speaker Tang Hua-jung and Deputy Speaker Chen Kuo-hsiang. Ting Chi-sheng, the oldest member of the House, was appointed temporary Chairman.

He opened the sitting and asked the House if the election of a temporary Speaker was necessary, as Chen Kuo-hsiang had reported for duty in the morning, though absent from the sitting owing to illness. Moreover, no further business was to be done that day.

Nevertheless, after a somewhat confused debate, which lasted for half-an-hour, the majority of the members insisted on a ballot, the result of which was that Wu Ching-lien was elected acting Speaker.

PROVINCIAL ARMIES' BILL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 9.—According to an estimate by the authorities, upwards of \$10,000,000 is required to settle the military affairs of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangs, Szechuan and Hunan, in addition to \$3,000,000 for the expenses of the Military Council in Kwangtung.

UNITY OF ALLIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—The French Minister of War, replying to the message sent by Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of war, said:—"The decisive battles are in progress. We are attacking the enemy in perfect unity, at the moment selected by us. The enemy will soon see his dream of domination vanish and will fall back on every front."

PORTUGUESE WANT WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, August 8.—At an extraordinary session of Congress, yesterday, Senator Costa, Minister of Finance and Senator Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs, narrated the results of their visit to London, from which place they have just returned.

The Premier, in an incisive speech, eulogised the Allies and spoke in favor of Portuguese participation in the war.

A resolution was adopted approving what the Ministers had done in London.

N. ZEALAND PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, N.Z., August 8.—Both Houses of Parliament have passed a Bill extending the life of Parliament for a year.

Alluring Glances More Than Bullets a Danger at El Paso



SEÑORITA CARMEN PLAYING FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS (OFFICIAL FILM SERVICE)

El Paso, July 12.—Alluring glances of a coy Mexican Maiden and the soft tinkle of a guitar are said to be more dangerous than the bullets from sniping Mexican bandits across the border.

The author of the smiles and the music is one Señorita Carmen, who comes across the International Bridge from Juarez every day and plays for the soldier boys in the shade of the immigration office on this side.

It is said that her father was once befriended by an American rancher and the daily concerts are in payment for the favor.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. W. Watkins has been appointed 2nd officer on the Kwangtung.

Mr. P. L. Bickel, from shore, has gone 2nd officer on the Hsinchi.

Mr. N. C. Olsen, from shore, has gone 2nd officer on the Kungping.

Mr. N. Hood, from short leave, has gone chief engineer on the Feiching.

Mr. A. Wood, act. chief engineer on the Feiching has gone 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. J. Adam, 2nd engineer on the Feiching in awaiting orders.

Mr. J. M. Fothergill, sup. 3rd engineer on the Wingsong has gone 3rd engineer on the Loongwo.

Mr. R. J. Martin, 3rd engineer on the Loongwo has gone act. 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. J. Gilchrist, 2nd engineer on the Loongwo has gone act. chief engineer on the same ship.

Mr. A. McEwan, chief engineer on the Loongwo is on leave.

President Li Proposes Hongkong Scholarships

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 9.—It is understood that President Li Yuan-hung shortly proceeding home via Siberia in six months leave. He has been relieved this trip from command of the Hsinming by Captain MacKinnon, who has just returned from home. Capt. Paramore is an old China hand. He has been with the above company for a quarter of a century.

The s.s. Pembrokeshire, of the Shire line, which is at present lying at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf, is another fine passenger steamer, well constructed, and most up-to-date.

She has twelve finely arranged cabins for passengers, with plenty of spare room, and as much comfort and convenience as can be obtained on any first class mail boat out here. The special attraction is that she has a refrigerator consisting of 18 chambers, and besides there is also a vegetable chamber. Her length overall is 480' 9". Length B. P. 470'. Breadth middle, 55 feet. Depth from the keel to the upper deck beams, 35 feet. Her gross tonnage is 7,823 tons, and her net tonnage 4,969 tons.

She arrived here via the Suez Canal, and has nothing to relate concerning adventures on the way. She is a twin screw steamer built in 1893 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast, and her port of registry is at Southampton. She is making a trip to Vladivostok, and will return here, and load cargo till September 17, when she will sail for London via the Cape of Good Hope. She is under the command of Captain Bolland.

The Java-China Line, which maintains many services chiefly in Oriental waters and also a trans-Pacific monthly service, has just increased its capital to 15,000,000 Rupees, as a preliminary to buying more vessels for services in the South Seas and China waters.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Maru.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

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The French mail of July 23

Auctions

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Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Roll-top Desks, Office Files and Chairs, Book Cases, Center Tables, Card Tables, Cloth Stand, Armchairs, Sofas, Double & Single Beds, Gramophone & Records, Electric Fans, and a lot of E. P. Ware and Glass Ware, etc., etc.



Ask Bill

Garnier, Quelch & Co.
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Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
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Our goods are always absolutely
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"American" fresh fruit always
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Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
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Orders from outports and the
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SHANGHAI

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs!

A wealthy Chinese family invites
inspection of a really rare article.
It is a small figure made of Han
Jade, measuring about two inches
long, the figure appearing to be rising
from sleep. The Jade is black
outside and green inside. Its color
changes as the seasons go round, this
being a most peculiar thing. In
spring it is faintly white, in summer
intensely white, and after autumn
the colour gradually changes until
it becomes almost black in winter.
It is one of the rare articles that
exist. According to connoisseurs
the Jade is of the real Han kind
and has been buried in the ground several
times; this makes it black outside
and green inside. It is believed that
the wonderful colour is due to the
figure being several thousand years
old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect
it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li
Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue Raizard
(opposite the French Municipality,
French Concession, Shanghai, China.
(東新里).

10554 A 10

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take
note that a Race Meeting will be
held on the 12th September (Mid-
Autumn Festival) on the Kiang-
wan Race Course. The programme
will be published later.

A SPECIAL RACE.
The Kiangwan Challenge Plate
12 Miles.

Value \$2,000, 2nd Pony \$400, 3rd
Pony \$200, if 5 or more starters.
For all China Ponies. Weight for
inches as per scale. Entrance \$25.

The above Race to be run some
time in November and the exact
date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 3rd Aug. 1916.

10613 A 10

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
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All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

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Special prices to Storekeepers.

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Grand Strand Hotel

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Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,

Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

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A. 12

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Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

UNFURNISHED ROOM

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J 12

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

Irish Linen Sheeting of the Highest Excellence!

66—72—90—100

inches wide

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Superior Irish Linen Table Cloths and serviettes to match

4 Patterns

In sizes: 72 x 72; 72 x 90;

72 x 108; 70 x 126; 90 x 90

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Table by the yard with serviettes to match in Pure Linen, Mercerised Damask and Bleached Cotton, Bath and Face Towels, Bath Mats, etc.

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All Advertisements must
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nice small room, all facing South.
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Merchants. Specialities
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate.

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TRANSLATIONS

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experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

10632 A 12

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
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10673 A 31

LOST

LOST, on Tuesday night, in or
near the Burlington Hotel, an
aluminum ring with a brass button
on top, valuable to owner. Finder
will be rewarded, if necessary, on
returning same to Box 166, THE CHINA
PRESS.

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HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a foreign
residence, with garden, in
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.
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A LADY desires to give lessons in
English to Chinese ladies or
gentlemen. Terms and particulars,
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PRESS.

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Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: twin-cylinder, Indian
motor-cycle, in good running order.
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FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10674 T.F.

The Remington J

\$135.00

Payment can be arranged in
monthly instalments. Write
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Remington Typewriter Dept.
22 Museum Road,
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FOR SALE: pedigree English
bulldog, light-brindle, 2 years old,
and quiet. Owner giving up dogs.
Can be seen on appointment. Apply
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NEW FURNITURE for sale:
complete, dining-room, bedroom,
bathroom and kitchen. Apply to
276 Avenue Joffre.

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THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.
Telephone 3809.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.

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Splendid accommodation, extra

large well sired cabins and excellent

cuisine.